



A STUDY ON INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN SELECTED NON-PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES OF YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY

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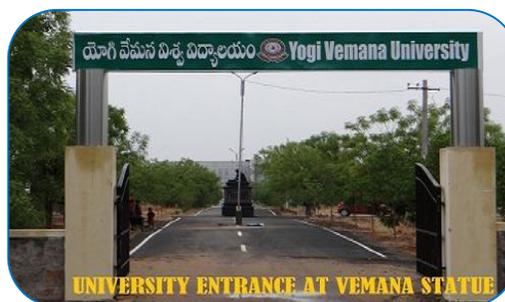
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ABSTRACT:

It is beyond doubt that physical education holds a considerably significant place in our modern educational system. Now-a-days, education of a student is deemed incomplete without proper physical training because such a student has unifacted and unsound personality. That is the reason that special efforts are being made to develop and popularize the physical education along with other factors of education-teaching methods, aim of education, syllabus, text books and education etc. Physical activities are distinct, yet inseparable part of human nature and physical education programmes are organized in our schools with a view of nurturing and developing this basic human nature. Physical Education is rightly recognized as an integral part of education. The existence of man is primarily physical. The first lessons that a human child learns are lessons of physical activity. No education, so ever ideal and exalted in its objectives, is complete without emphasis on motor activities. The human body is a sacred gift of Nature. The growth, development and efficiency largely depends upon the quantity and quality of motor activities it performs.

The objectives of the research undertaken are- i) To determine the actual Participation of colleges in the sports activities at Inter Collegiate Level. ii) To determine the participation of Male & Female students in the various sports activities at Inter Collegiate Level. iii) To find out the availability of sports equipments & all sports facilities in the college. iv) To study the nonparticipating students attitude towards the sports activities in the college. v) To suggest the remedial measures for improvement of infrastructure and also mass participation of students in the sports activities.

The paper highlights the need of the present study, the method of sampling, hypothesis tec.

KEYWORDS: *physical education , Physical activities , sports activities.*

INTRODUCTION :

The strength of a nation rests upon the health of its people and the future of health of people depends, to a large extent, on what is done to promote, improve and preserve the health, as health is a right. To be a good man is the first requisite to get success in life, and to be a nation of healthy citizens is the first condition of national prosperity. Health is man's greatest wealth; he who has health must cherish it with care, lest he should lost it. Health is not merely the absence of disease, it is the positive quality of living body, of which fitness for one's work and happiness are distinguishing marks. We are now coming to realize that health is extricably bound up with our minds, environment and ways of living. Health is basic to learning, to happiness, to success, to effective citizenship, and to worthwhile living.

Today's education has undergone phenomenon changes and it should now be taken as unparallel development of the human mind and wisdom. Unlike education in the primitive society modern education is much more advanced in context, methods and approach. It is now a dynamic and systematic endeavour where forethought has to be given to the proper planning of new curriculum and to the understanding of the nature, material and method so as to save the destinies of children. Modern thinkers in education, now-a-days emphasized that best individual is one who is physically fit, mentally sound and sharp, emotionally balanced and socially well adjusted. That is why today's education is not merely a vast sea of mental acrobatics but also a physical activity that leads to all round perfection of an individual. Out of the myriads of new facts concerned with educational process the fact that learner needs a well-planned sports facilities and physical education programmes. Physical education programmes should be put into proper perspective and thoroughly studied for the welfare of the humanity at large. (Singh, Kr. Sinku, 2009, P.2)

It is beyond doubt that physical education holds a considerably significant place in our modern educational system. Now-a-days, education of a student is deemed incomplete without proper physical training because such a student has unifacted and unsound personality. That is the reason that special efforts are being made to develop and popularize the physical education along with other factors of education-teaching methods, aim of education, syllabus, text books and education etc. Physical activities are distinct, yet inseparable part of human nature and physical education programmes are organized in our schools with a view of nurturing and developing this basic human nature. Physical Education is rightly recognized as an integral part of education. The existence of man is primarily physical. The first lessons that a human child learns are lessons of physical activity. No education, so ever ideal and exalted in its objectives, is complete without emphasis on motor activities. The human body is a sacred gift of Nature. The growth, development and efficiency largely depends upon the quantity and quality of motor activities it performs.

Report of the University Education Commission (1948) had summarized the deficiencies of physical education in the universities as the lack of interest both on the part of the students and the authorities, insufficient trained personnel, dearth of play ground, absence of organization, poor type of programme, small variety of games, conflict with academic work and inconvenience of time, which seem to be most recurrent obstacles. The commission had few suggestions to overcome these deficiencies and to improve the programme of physical education and games in the universities and colleges.

Commission submitted the following suggestions:

1. Expert teachers should be appointed in the university, department of physical education.
2. The professional status and pay of physical educational personnel should be recognized at par with academic institution.
3. Each university should appoint a properly qualified director of physical education, who should have equal status and salary with other heads of department.
4. Every university should make provision for adequate gymnasium, playgrounds and physical education facilities.

AIM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION:-

The aim, however, should not be visionary but a practical way of indicating purpose. Regarding the aim of physical education J.F. Williams stated "Physical education should aim to provide skilled leadership and adequate facilities, which will afford an opportunity for the individual or group to act in situation which is physically whole some, mentally stimulating and satisfying, and socially sound." He had indicated a purpose, a direction, and yet the aim will never be realized; there will always be better opportunities that can be provided. As far back as in 1893 Thomas Wood had stated "Physical education must have an aim as broad as education itself and as noble and inspiring as human life."

According to J .R. Sherman "The aim of physical education is to influence the experience of person to the extent that each individual within the limits of his capacity may be helped to adjust

successfully in society, to increase and improve his wants, and to develop the ability to satisfy his wants." It can thus be said that aim of physical education is to provide experiences so that the man is able to adjust in the society and live a quality of life.

OBJECTIVES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

Objectives are the particular and precise means employed to realize an aim. Objectives are steps, advances, and realities in relation to the aim. They are considered worthwhile as they measure up to the standard of the aim. The objectives are something desirable, which seem possible of being attained, and through which the final goal is brought nearer to realization. In 1934, the committee on objectives of the-American Physical Education Association listed five objectives (1) Physical Fitness (2) Mental health and efficiency (3) Social-moral character (4) Appreciation's. (5) Emotional express and control.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Related literature plays a vital role in the planning and execution of any research project. A familiar study in any problem assists the researcher to discover what has already been done, what others are attempting to explore, and what still remains to be done. The review provides him with an opportunity of gaining insight into the methods, measures, subjects and approaches employed by other research scholars. The review of related literature in research lays the foundation upon which all future work is built. Hence, literature related to the present study had been presented here:

Kothiwala (1959) suggested that physical education subject should be introduced for various degree examinations in Indian universities. He believed that participation in physical education activities helps in perfect body mind integration. Therefore, he suggested the introduction of physical education for every student with academic or professional education.

Govindrajulu (1959) stated that physical education programmes could not be arranged successfully due to lack of academic value of Physical Education in Indian universities. Physical education teachers were not found in a position to organize and administer the programmes of physical education successfully. Inadequate facilities, unqualified staff, large classes, poor professional preparation and lack of funds create many instructional problems for teachers to organize physical education programmes in public schools.

Anand (1965) conducted study on the minimum physical facilities for playing at different levels, i.e. at the School, College and University level. He also gave suggestions regarding the minimum physical facilities required at village, taluka, district, State and national level.

Rai (1986) conducted a Study to find out the existing facilities of sports and the see whether the concerned authorities take necessary steps to improve it. The data were collected from the 14 educational institutes of Sikkim state through the questionnaire and personal visit. On the basis of observation it was concluded that the facilities for sports in the state are being provided by the schools as well as the state government, but they seem to be inadequate for the present population of students and youth.

Joshi (1987) conducted a study to compare the existing status of the facilities for the physical education in junior college of rural and urban areas. The data were collected from the 17 Junior colleges of rural areas and 25 Junior college of urban areas of Buldhana district through the questionnaire and interview. It was concluded that comparatively more physical education facilities were available in the junior college of urban areas than the rural areas of Buldhana district.

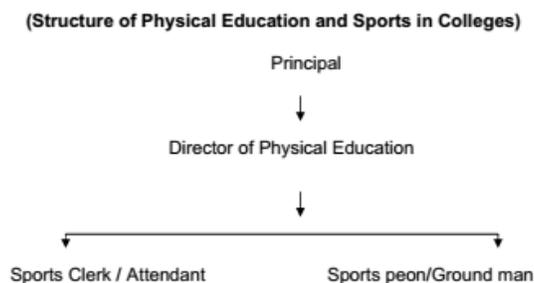
Khumanthem (1987), conducted the study to find out the participation ratio in the intercollegiate tournament, the relation of the sports participation and achievement and achievement, and existing sports facilities. The data were collected through the questionnaire and person visit from the 22 colleges of Manipur state and computed statistically by chi-square. It was observed that sports facilities, sports participation and achievement were related to one another, and it was also revealed that higher rate of sports participation and achievement was from the colleges having ample sports facilities.

Mane (1987) conducted a study to compare the existing sports facilities in the rural and urban college of the Marathwara University. The information was collected from the 40 colleges of Marathwada through the personal visit and a set of questionnaire having nine major heads. On the basis of obtained data it was concluded that sufficient and better sports facilities are available in the college of urban areas of Marathwada in comparison to rural colleges.

Rumale (1989) conducted a study to compare the sports facilities existing in the junior college of rural and urban areas; the data were collected from the 13 junior colleges each from rural and urban areas of Akola district through the questionnaires and interview. It was concluded that existing physical education facilities in the Junior colleges of rural and urban areas were inadequate, yet comparatively facilities of physical education in Junior college of urban areas were rather slightly better than the Junior college of rural areas.

Kamlesh, et al (1988) in their book, 'Methods in physical education' mentioned about the availability of facilities of physical education. Teaching personnel, play fields, equipment, material, apparatus etc. are the components of facilities in physical education. In the absence of their availability in sufficient quantity, it is hardly possible to aim at ideal teaching through ideal methods. Indian, are greatly handicapped on account of the non-availability of those teaching gadgets-which help the athletes and players in the other countries to gain inconceivable heights in their sports performance. Our methods of teaching and training are outdated and outmoded. So it is hardly possible for us to produce world-class sportsman. It is impossible for the physical education teachers in a school contribute to the object of physical education without good equipment and other allied facilities.

Organization and Administrative Set-Up of Physical Education and Sports in Colleges:



The University area is divided into four divisions for the purpose of research:

- 1) Kadapa Division
- 2) Rajampeta Division
- 3) Badvel Division
- 4) Jammalamadugu Division

Kadapa Division: Comprising of Non- Professional Degree colleges in and around Kadapa town, Kamalapuram, Pulivendula, Muddanur, Vempalli, V.N. Palli, Yerraguntla town.

Rajampeta Division: Comprising of Non- Professional Degree colleges in and around Rajampeta, Railway Kodur and Rayachoti town.

Badvel Division: Comprising of Non- Professional Degree colleges in and around Badvel, Porumamilla, B. Matham, Khajipeta, Mydukur and Pullareddypeta town.

Jammalamadugu Division: Comprising of Non- Professional Degree colleges in and around Jammalamadugu, and Proddatur town.

The organization and administration of the colleges is almost identical to the organization and administration of the University with some variations in number of sanctioned posts as regards to the Directors of Physical Education and Sports, Ground Staff and office staff. However, the Board of Sports of the University conducts the sports activities related to the Inter College, Inter Zonal and All India Inter-University Competitions.

The formation of the teams for the Inter-University Competition is made from the players belonging to the different colleges on the basis of their performance level assessed by the selectors appointed by the University Sports Board.

EMERGENCE OF THE PROBLEM:

Though the population is steadily increasing the major problem of sports participation is faced by each institution, state and that too in all sports. The reasons behind this havoc of participation are many; some are directly related to the participant and other indirectly related in the decrease of participation. This is also faced by the affiliated non-professional degree colleges under Yogi Vemana University. This study is to probe into the serious matter of participation, which is expected to be the most essential in context with the further overall human development.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The title of the study is "A STUDY ON INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN SELECTED NON-PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES OF YOGI VEMANA UNIVERSITY".

OBJECTIVES:

- i) To determine the actual Participation of colleges in the sports activities at Inter Collegiate Level.
- ii) To determine the participation of Male & Female students in the various sports activities at Inter Collegiate Level.
- iii) To find out the availability of sports equipments & all sports facilities in the college.
- iv) To suggest the remedial measures for improvement of infrastructure and also mass participation of students in the sports activities.

METHODOLOGY:

- i) The study includes only non professional affiliated colleges of Yogi Vemana University.
- ii) The study is based on the data collected through the questionnaire prepared by the researcher and the data collected from Directors of Physical Education, Principals of various affiliated colleges of Yogi Vemana University and also attitude scale of non-participating students of selected affiliated colleges.

SAMPLES:

- 1) This study includes all non-professional colleges affiliated to the Yogi Vemana University.
- 2) This study was conducted for the period from academic years 2014-15, 2015-16.
- 3) The study was further conducted only for organization and participation of sports, which are specified by A.I.U. and participated (Played) in the university.
- 4) The study was further conducted only in respect of sports participation and also related to sports infrastructural facilities and which are specified by A.I.U.

LIMITATIONS:

1. The study includes only non professional affiliated colleges of Yogi Vemana University.
2. The study was based on the data collected through the questionnaire prepared by the researcher and the data collected from Directors of Physical Education, Principals of various affiliated colleges of Yogi Vemana University and also attitude scale of non-participating students of selected affiliated colleges. Therefore there are certain limitations while preparing the report. Since the information collected does not necessarily reflect the answers to the entire questions.

3. The researcher could not visit all the affiliated colleges personally and thus the related data supplied by various Directors of physical education of colleges and concerned Principals through questionnaire was collected and the acquired data was totally depended on the colleges concern.
4. The opinions expressed by the respondents are in relation to the responsibility undertaken by them and such differences are likely to arise in the responses which ultimately might have affected the findings of this project.

DELIMITATIONS:

1. This study includes selected non-professional colleges affiliated to Yogi Vemana University.
2. This study includes the participation in the intercollegiate sports held in the District by Yogi Vemana University.
3. The study was further conducted only for organization and participation of sports, which are specified by A.I.U. and participated (Played) in the university.
4. The study was further conducted only in respect of sports participation and also related to sports infrastructural facilities and which are specified by A.I.U.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. There is significant difference between the infrastructural facilities in government and Aided degree colleges and the unaided colleges.
2. There is no significant difference between the the infrastructural facilities in government and Aided degree colleges and the unaided colleges.

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